

## § 591.225

COLA area that is not surveyed in that year. To do this, OPM uses the annual or biennial change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the COLA area relative to the annual or biennial change in the CPI for the Washington, DC, area. OPM uses the annual change for those areas surveyed the preceding year. OPM uses the biennial change for those areas surveyed 2 years before.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section applies beginning with the effective date of the results of the 2005 survey conducted in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(c) Based on additional housing data that may be collected before the 2005 survey conducted in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, OPM will adjust as warranted the price indexes and COLA rates for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the COLA areas in the State of Alaska. OPM will implement any such adjustments on a one-time basis on the effective date of the results of the 2004 surveys conducted in Hawaii and Guam/CNMI, and subject to § 591.228. OPM will publish such adjustments as provided in § 591.229.

[67 FR 22340, May 3, 2002, as amended at 69 FR 59763, Oct. 6, 2004]

### § 591.225 Which CPIs does OPM use?

OPM uses the following CPIs:

(a) For the Washington, DC, area—the BLS Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers (CPI-U);

(b) For all COLA areas in the State of Alaska—the BLS CPI-U for Anchorage, AK;

(c) For all COLA areas in the State of Hawaii and for Guam and the CNMI—the BLS CPI-U for Honolulu, HI; and

(d) For Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands—the Puerto Rico CPI as produced by the Puerto Rico Department of Work and Human Resources.

### § 591.226 How does OPM apply the CPIs?

(a) OPM uses a three-step process to adjust price indexes by relative annual or biennial changes in the CPIs. For steps 1 and 2, OPM computes the annual change by dividing the CPI from 1 year after the survey by the CPI from the time of the survey. OPM computes the biennial change by dividing the CPI

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from 2 years after the survey by the CPI from the time of the survey.

(1) *Step 1.* OPM computes the annual or biennial CPI change for the COLA area.

(2) *Step 2.* OPM computes the annual or biennial CPI change for the DC area.

(3) *Step 3.* OPM multiplies the COLA area price index from the last survey by the COLA area CPI change computed in step 1 divided by the DC area CPI change computed in step 2. The adjusted price index is rounded to the second decimal place.

(b) *Example:*

	2008	2009
COLA Area CPI .....	172.2	174.7
DC Area CPI .....	159.7	161.9
COLA Area Survey Index .....	117.33	( <sup>1</sup> )
COLA Area CPI Adjusted Index .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	117.42

<sup>1</sup> No survey.

<sup>2</sup> N/A

Computation:

$117.33 \times (174.7/172.2)/(161.9/159.7) = 117.4159$ ,  
which would round to 117.42.

### § 591.227 What adjustment factors does OPM add to the price indexes?

OPM adds to the price index an adjustment factor that reflects differences in need, access to and availability of goods and services, and quality of life in the COLA area relative to the DC area. The following table shows the adjustment factor for each area:

COLA area	Amount
Anchorage, AK .....	7.0
Fairbanks, AK .....	9.0
Juneau, AK .....	9.0
Rest of the State of Alaska .....	9.0
City and County of Honolulu, HI .....	5.0
Hawaii County, HI .....	7.0
Kauai County, HI .....	7.0
Maui County, HI .....	7.0
Guam and CNMI .....	9.0
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico .....	7.0
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	9.0

<sup>1</sup> Amount added to the price index.

### § 591.228 How does OPM convert the price index plus adjustment factor to a COLA rate?

(a) OPM converts the price index plus the adjustment factor to a COLA rate as shown in the following table:

Price index plus adjustment factor	COLA rate subject to paragraph (b) of this section
Equal to or greater than 124.50.	25 percent.